

**CONDITIONS.**  
 "THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for one Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

**FOR RENT.**  
 WILL be offered for Rent, by Public Vendue, on Monday the 9th of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, **A FARM,**  
 Late the property of ADAM PLUM, deceased, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Isaac Wierman, Nicholas Baer, John Steinour, and others, containing about 170 ACRES; from 90 to 100 acres are cleared, of which about fifteen are Meadow—well watered. The improvements are good. There is a **TENANT HOUSE**, which will be rented at the same time.—Terms made known on the day of sale.  
 JOHN PLUM, } Adm's.  
 MICHAEL PLUM, }  
 Oct. 20. tv

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th of November next,  
**A PLANTATION,**  
 or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Comfort, William Foster, John Lady and others, containing **166 ACRES**  
 and allowance upwards of 100 Acres are cleared, of which 15 Acres are Meadow—the rest well timbered.—The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling house, large Stone Bank-Barn, and Spring-house, with a never-failing spring of water. There are several other springs on the farm, with running water near the house—a large Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.  
 Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it by J. Blakely, Esq. residing on the premises.  
 Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day.  
 ROBERT MMURDIE,  
 JAMES G. PAXTON,  
 Trustees of JAMES BLAKELY, Esq.  
 Oct. 20. ts  
 If the above Property should not be sold, will be RENTED on said day, by Public Vendue, for one year, from the 1st April next.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT MAJOR, Sen. late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same, without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
 JAMES MAJOR, } Adm's.  
 ROBT. MAJOR, }  
 Oct. 13. 4t

**Columbian Guards, ATTENTION!**  
 YOU are requested to parade at the house of Simon Yetts, inn-keeper in Menallen township, on Saturday the 14th of November next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.  
 By order of 1st Lieut.  
 ROBT. BLACK, O. S.  
 Oct. 27. tp  
 A Court of Appeal will be held at the same time and place for the said Company.  
 There will be an ELECTION on said day, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M. for ONE CAPTAIN, in room of Capt. KIMMER, resigned.  
 J. SANDERS, B. I.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARTIN CACHERMAN, a bankrupt, are requested to attend at the house of said Martin Cacherman, in Menallen township, on Saturday the 14th of November next, and discharge the same. And all those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them on the same day, properly authenticated, for payment.  
 PETER HULOCK, }  
 JACOB CASSATT, Jr. }  
 Oct. 27. 4t

## Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 9th of November next, for the purpose of choosing by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.  
 WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.  
 Oct. 20. te

## HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

THE Chronicle is published at the seat of government of Pennsylvania: supports democratic republican principles: advocated the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and is the advocate of his administration, the republican policy of which, as indicated by its measures, fully justifies the confidence reposed in the President by the American people.  
 The Chronicle has been, and will continue to be, the steady supporter of internal improvements and Domestic Manufactures.  
 During the Session of the State Legislature, a succinct, impartial and faithful account of the proceedings of that body, reported by one of the editors, is furnished by the Chronicle.

**TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.**  
 THIS paper is published TWICE A WEEK during the session of the State Legislature, and ONCE A WEEK during the remainder of the year, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.  
 For six months, including the session of the Legislature, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in advance.  
 For the Session alone, TWO DOLLARS in advance.  
 Harrisburg, Oct. 27.

## PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER.

THE editors of the "Pennsylvania Reporter," respectfully inform the public, that they intend giving full, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the legislature. Good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives, during their sessions; and to enable them to give the reports at length, a large font of small type will be procured. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a history of its legislative proceedings.

The editors take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on the establishment since it came into their hands, and respectfully solicit a continuance of it, as a remuneration for the additional expense they will be at to enable them to furnish early and correct reports of the proceedings of both branches of the legislature.—The plan adopted as to the reports, will be as follows:

1. To notice all petitions that may be presented; by whom, for what object, and how disposed of.
2. Reports of committees, when of general interest, will be published entire; when of a local nature, their purport only will appear.
3. All resolutions offered, and the proceedings upon them will be given.
4. Sketches of arguments upon questions of general interest, will be correctly published, and when space will admit, speeches will appear entire.

The terms of the Reporter will be the same as heretofore, viz:  
 For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00  
 For the whole year, in advance, \$3 00  
 WELSH & MILLER.  
 Harrisburg, Oct. 27.

## DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

## DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.  
 He has also obtained the agency for sale of

## BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and will keep always on hand School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.  
 Gettysburg, Sept. 1. 4t

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th of November next, on the premises,

**A Valuable FARM,**  
 Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Wert, John Bear, and others, containing

## 109 ACRES,

18 Perches, more or less, of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow, and a quantity of Woodland; the residue in Clover. The improvements are

## Two two-story HOUSES,

one of which is Brick, and the other Frame, now occupied as a TAVERN; a Double Log Barn, and other Stables and Sheds convenient to the Tavern; three never-failing wells of water, with pumps—two in the Tavern yard, and one convenient to the Brick house—and an Orchard. There is a stream of water running through this farm, on which is erected

## A SAW-MILL.

The Turnpike Road running from Gettysburg to Baltimore passes through the farm—it is 3 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. It would suit very well to be divided, as the Turnpike passes through the middle of it, and there are improvements on each side—and it will be sold all together or separate, to suit purchasers.—ALSO, At the same time & place. Will be Sold,

## A TRACT OF

## Timber-Land,

lying within a mile of said Farm, containing 24 Acres—and

## A Lot of Ground,

containing 10 Acres, 22 perches. All to be sold as the Estate of DANIEL MARK, deceased. Persons wishing to see the Property, will call on John Mark, who resides on the Farm.  
 Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JESSE MARK, Adm'r.  
 By the Court,  
 GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.  
 Sept. 29. ts

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DAVID SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of November next—

## Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.  
 Dated at Gettysburg, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to a new residence, informs those who are indebted to him on Book accounts, that his Books have been left in the hands of GEORGE K. K. for collection.—As it is necessary that they should be closed as soon as possible, those indebted will do well to call and settle their accounts, and thus save costs, as further notice cannot be given.  
 GEORGE K. K.  
 Oct. 4. 4t

From the Baltimore Gazette of 23d Oct.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

A Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the United States has recently been held in this city—an event of such rare occurrence, that we have made inquiry, and have been obligingly furnished with some information relating to it, which will be interesting to our readers.

The PRELATES who composed the Council, were

The Most Reverend James Whitfield, Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown.

The Right Reverend John England, Bishop of Charleston, and V. G. of East Florida.

The Right Reverend Edward Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati.

The Right Reverend Joseph Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis, and Administrator of New-Orleans.

The Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Fenwick, Bishop of Boston. And

\*The Very Reverend William Matthews, V. A. and Administrator of Philadelphia.

The absent Prelates were

†The Right Reverend John Dubois, Bishop of New-York.

†The Right Reverend Michael Portier, Bishop of Mobile.

†The Right Reverend John B. M. David, Bishop of Mauriacastro, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Bardstown, and Proctor of the Bishop of New-York.

The Council was opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore, on Sunday, the 4th of October, and closed in the same Basilic on Sunday, the 18th of the same month.

THEOLOGICALS invited by the Prelates to aid, by their advice, in the congregations where the several Points were discussed, previous to the decisions of the council.

The Very Reverend Dr. John Tessier, V. G. of the Diocese of Baltimore.

The Very Reverend Dr. John Power, V. G. of the Diocese of New-York.

The Very Reverend Father Dzierzynsky, Superior of the Jesuits.

The Very Reverend Mr. F. Carriere, Visitor of St. Sulpice.

The Reverend Louis Delout, D. D. Superior of St. Mary's Seminary.

The Reverend Edward Damphoux, D. D.

The Reverend L. De Barth, Rector of St. John's.

The Reverend Simon Bruter.

The Reverend Francis Patrick Kendrick.

The Reverend Anthony Jean.

The Reverend Augustus Blancjean.

The Reverend Michael Wheeler.

OFFICERS appointed by the Prelates.

Secretary to the Council and Congregation, the Rev. Edward Damphoux, D. D.

Assistant Secretary to do.

the Rev. Francis P. Kendrick.

Master of Ceremonies, John J. Church.

\*The Right Reverend Henry Conwell, Bishop of Philadelphia, having left the administration of the Diocese to a Vicar Apostolic appointed by the Holy See, for an undefined period, upon his going to Europe, has lately returned, but the jurisdiction still continues in the administrator.

†Absent in Europe, with permission.

†Detained by infirmity.

The earliest general meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the United States, of which we find any account, was held in Baltimore in the year 1739—at that meeting it was decided to request that an Episcopal See of that Church should be created and established at Baltimore, and the Rev'd. Dr. John Carroll was recommended to be appointed the Bishop—the request was acceded to at Rome, and the appointment made as requested.

In 1791 a Diocesan Synod was held by Bishop Carroll in Baltimore, at which several statutes of Discipline were enacted. The whole thirteen original statutes were then included in the Diocese; the Priests who attended, were the advisers—the Bishop, being the only Prelate, was the legislator. These statutes were, with two exceptions, confirmed at Rome.

In 1793 Baltimore was created the Metropolitan See of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States; and the Bishop (Carroll), was elevated to the dignity of Archbishop.

Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Bardstown were erected into Bishoprics, and others have since been added, all the Dioceses in the United States constitute a Province, (of which there may be several in a nation,) and as there is but one Province in the Uni-

ted States, the Council recently assembled here was both Provincial and National. The present Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States consists of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishops of Bardstown, Charles-town, S. C., Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, New-York and Mobile. The See of New-Orleans at this time is vacant, but is administered by the Bishop of St. Louis—Philadelphia is administered by a Vicar Apostolic with the consent of the Bishop—the Bishops of New-York and Mobile are in Europe. The Bishop of Bardstown has a coadjutor who has been consecrated for the See of Mauriacastro, where his presence is not required, and he assists in the administration of the Diocese of Bardstown.

We learn that much business of importance to the Church has been transacted in the Council, and that it is contemplated hereafter to hold regular triennial sessions. It is also stated to us, that the whole number of Roman Catholics in the United States, as ascertained by the Council, is nearly, if not fully, half a million.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Prelates who composed the Council, they went in a body on Tuesday, the 20th inst., to pay their respects to the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, as the surviving signer of the glorious charter of the Country's freedom, and one of the most aged and exemplary members of their Church. They were most hospitably entertained and delighted with the good old patriot and his amiable family.

**The South Sea Expedition.**—The brig *Ancoroon*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered isles of the South. In addition to the commercial importance of this expedition, it is highly interesting in a national point of view. Whatever lands may be discovered by Mr. Reynolds and his enterprising associates, will become the property of the United States. The stores of science will be increased by the products of far distant islands, as yet unknown to civilized man, and curiosity, may, perchance, be gratified with something new.  
 N. F. Eng. Oct. 24.

The Prussian State Gazette publishes among the results of the census of the Prussian States taken at the end of 1828, some statistical facts, from which the following are extracted:—

The enumerations of the police, which are renewed every three years, amounted at the end of 1828, for the Prussian States, without reckoning Neufchatel, but comprising the military, to 12,726,823 inhabitants. The increase in the three years, 1826, '7 and '8, was 470,008, and in the twelve years from 1816 to 1828, inclusive, was 2,577,792 souls.

During the three last years there have come into the kingdom to establish themselves, 47,890 persons more than have gone out.

The population of the nine great cities of the kingdom, comprising the garrisons, was at the end of 1828—Berlin, 236 830; Breslau, 90,000; Konigsberg, 67,941; Cologne with Deutz, 64,499; Dantzick and suburbs, 61,902; Elberfeld and Barmen, 54,345; Magdebourg, 44,049; Aix-la-Chapelle, 30,201; Stettin, 32,191. During the last six years, 72,624 have been added to the population of these cities.

The population of the kingdom of Bohemia, which, at the time of the first complete census, made in 1772, consisted of 2,514,785 individuals, had increased at the end of the year 1828, to 3,972,465, which gives in 56 years an augmentation of 1,257,680, and an average annual increase of 24,244. The surface of Bohemia being 9561 square miles, it reckons now 3810 inhabitants per square mile. In the circle of Bidschow there are 5115, and in that of Roniggraw 5216 per square mile.

A writer in the last Harrisburg Intelligencer says, that the postage paid out of the public Treasury for the members of the last Legislature, amounted to \$6,187, to which must be added the amount paid for newspapers for the members, say \$2,000—a sum sufficient to pay the interest on more than \$130,000 of Canal loan for one year! What rare economy!

Norristown Ill.



## BACHELOR'S HALL.

[FROM THE IRISH.]

Bachelor's Hall! what a queer looking place it is!

Rape me from such all the days of my life; Sure, but I think, what a burnin' disgrace it is, Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the old Bachelor, gloomy and sad enough, Placing his tattle over the fire, Soon it tips over—Saint Patrick! he's mad enough, (If he were present) to fight with the squire.

Now like a hog, in a mortar-bed wallowing, (Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough,

Troth! if the bread he could ate without swallowing, How it would favor his palate you know.

His dishcloth is missing, the pigs are devouring it, In the pursuit he has battered his shin— A plate wanted washing, grimalkin is scouring it; Tunder and Turf, what a pickle he's in.

Pots, dishes, and pans, such greasy commodities, Ashes and prate-skins liver the floor. His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities, Things that had never been neighbors before.

His meal being over, the table's left setting so, Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can! But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so, Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!

Late in the night then he goes to bed shivering, Never the bit is the bed made at all, He creeps like a terrapine under the kiverin' Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

## LIGHT HEARTS AND HEAVY HEARTS.

What's the use of it?—Trouble, trouble, what a world of it we have—"man is born for trouble" and "all is vanity and vexation of spirit"—thus and thus it is written. There are the troubles of infancy, of youth, of manhood, of old age! The troubles of poverty, and the troubles of riches! The trouble of living and the trouble of dying! Who has not his troubles? who claims exemption from them? who sees the end of them? and yet, after all, *What's the use of it?* This fretting and repining, this sorrowing and sighing, moping and mourning, making misery more miserable. In the name of common sense, I say *what's the use of it?* Does it soothe the pain, soften affliction, or ward off misfortune? Will it call back deceased friends, or prevent others from dying, or deliver us from poverty, or make us healthy, or ameliorate in one particular our condition? Then do say, for the very sake of sadness, *what's the use of it?*

Suppose the times are tight and pinching; that trade is dull; that you cannot make money enough to live as you wish, and are obliged to labor harder even for the little you obtain, than is agreeable, do you grieve about it? are you sad and disheartened? do you abandon hope and wish yourself dead? Pshaw! *what's the use of it?* You get along; you will always get along if you are industrious and frugal; and the most fortunate do no more. Besides a light heart will not break your fortune, nor a heavy one make it, so you may as well have the one as the other.

Are men dishonest; will a long face and a sad heart reform them? are you sometimes deceived, wronged, cheated? will being discouraged mend the matter, or melancholy make you sharper in your future dealings? not a whit. Losses are lessons: all men buy their experience at the same market; they all may not pay the same price for the same commodity. The only way is to make much of what comes dear; and you can do this with a light heart better than with a heavy one.—A heavy heart, *what's the use of it?*

But it may be things don't go on right at home: that you have a scolding wife, cross children, and with all an extravagant family—that there's bad management in the wigwam. Well, this is very sad; but will fretting make it better? Will a sad heart make the sun shine in a cloudy house? No—then *what's the use of it?* You are not the first one in the world who might sing,

"First when Maggie was my care, Heaven, I thought, was in her air— Now we're married—spear me fair."

And every henpecked husband may as well add the conclusion—

"Whistle o'er the lave o'er."

I see no profit in being miserable in this case; a light heart is still better than a heavy heart.

Perhaps all this while some love-sick body has been running over line after line, to see if I had aught to say why he should not be unhappy. An unkind mistress; a hard heart; an indefatigable rival; coquetry; ah, here is Pandora's box! Then hast got thyself into a pretty pickle—but

"May it looking well can't move her, Will looking ill prevail?"

What think you of that, now? I know it is useless to tell a meditating, moon-loving, melancholy lover, that there are whole flocks of pretty girls in the

world, that, if unsuccessful this time, he may easily fall in again and again, or that his mistress is not altogether the paragon of perfection. These are all cold-water compliments, and are unparvously insipid to such a taste as his. He must e'en go away sorrowing; marriage will only make him wiser.

I have done. Those who are merry will be merry; and those who are unhappy will remain so after all; yet it is a good and pleasant thing occasionally to have a talk with the world about its follies.

## SOCIAL VIRTUE.

The happiness of life consists much in the interchange of kind affections, and of tender sympathies and mutual condescension. We must live for each other, and we must encounter many varieties of character and opinion, and must never be unmindful of making little concessions, of pardoning little errors, or even forgiving insults. Whatever fame and splendor may attend commanding talents, we always value the virtues that make us easy and happy, and it is pleasing to think how many have been beloved and lamented by their friends for their kind affections, and amiable and benevolent hearts.—Since so very few of us can expect to make this world ring with our names, our talents, or any thing else, why is it not a labor most worthy of the Christian heart, to endeavor ourselves to those around us, so that our presence may kindle a smile through the social circle, and our friends rejoice that they are brought nearer each other in their mutual love of us; that in our absence they may feel that love is not wanting, and when laid low in the grave, the requiem of the blest may consign us to the tribulations of eternity.

## RIDDLE.

There is a word which of itself signifies kindness, mutual benevolence, intimacy, good will—take from it a letter, and the word is changed to denote wickedness, treachery, unkindness, ill-will, hatred—strike from it a second letter, and it will indicate discovery, invention, acquisition, gain—strike from it a third, and you have part of a fish—a fourth, and it becomes a preposition denoting entrance, the place where any thing is present—strike out another, and it leaves the reader alone, by himself, a single solitary being, without parent, home, or friends.

*Manufacture of Paper.*—There are about 50 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper; they consume about 1700 tons of rags, junk, &c. and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. It is supposed that the whole paper manufacture in the United States may amount to between 6 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value is probably two millions dollars a year. *So much for old rags.* The mills built by Messrs. Gulpin on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper making establishments in any country. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long, were it convenient to reel and preserve it as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

Twenty-five tons of paper were used by Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey, in their editions of *Scott's Life of Napoleon*.

*American Nobleman in Spain.*—The Pawtucket Chronicle relates an amusing story of a ship master, out of Rhode Island, who inadvertently placed his commission as a Rhode Island Justice of the Peace among the ship's papers, on sending them to the custom house at Cadiz. The Intendant was much puzzled with the document. At the same time he was convinced from the big seal and the signature, that it was a paper of mysterious importance. With the aid of a learned professor of languages, who was called in, it was, at length, sagaciously determined that the document was the American Captain's patent of nobility, and that the powers, privileges and title conferred by it, were equivalent to those of a Spanish Count.

*The Journal of Health.*—The third number of this semi-monthly periodical which was issued on the 7th inst. abounds in those plain, practical rules and instructions for the preservation of health which cannot fail to render it both useful and popular. Being freed from the technicalities by which Medical Works are usually rendered useless to all but the members of the profession, its pages are intelligible to all learned and unlearned. We extract the following short article as a specimen of the simplicity of the style, and the nature of the contents of the work.

From the Journal of Health.

*Animal and Vegetable Food.*—It is amusing to hear a nervous female, whose daily exercise consists in going up and

down stairs two or three times a day, and shopping once a week, complain that she cannot preserve her strength unless she eats freely of some kind of meat, and takes her twice daily portions of strong coffee, to say nothing of porter, or wine sangaree. The same opinion prevails among all classes of our community. A child (in the arms) cannot, it is thought, thrive unless it have a leg of a chicken or piece of bacon in its fist to suck; a boy or girl going to school must be gorged with the most substantial aliment at dinner, and perhaps little less at breakfast and supper. The child is crying and screaming every hour in the day—has, after a while, convulsions, or obstinate diseases of the skin, or dropsy of the brain. The little personage going to school complains of headache, is fretful and unhappy, and becomes pale and feeble. The poor books are now blamed for the fault of the dishes, and school is given up.—The doctor is next consulted on the best means of restoring strength to the dear creature that has lost its appetite, and can eat nothing but a little cake, or custard, or at most fat broth. Should he tell the fond mother the unpalatable truth, and desire her to suspend the system of stuffing, and allow her child, for sole food, a little bread and milk diluted with water, and daily exercise in the open air, she will be heard exclaiming in a tone of mingled astonishment and reproach, why doctor, would you starve my child!

For the information of all such misguided persons, we would beg leave to state that the large majority of mankind do not eat any animal food, or so sparingly and at such long intervals, that it cannot be said to form their nourishment. Millions in Asia are sustained by rice alone, with perhaps a little vegetable oil, for seasoning. In Italy, and southern Europe generally, bread made of the flour of wheat or Indian corn, with lettuce, and the like mixed with oil, constitutes the food of the most robust part of its population. The Lazaroni of Naples, with forms so active and finely proportioned, cannot calculate on this much; coarse bread and potatoes are their chief reliance, their drink of luxury is a glass of iced water, slightly acidulated. Hundreds of thousands, we might say millions of Irish, do not see flesh, meat or fish from one week's end to the other. Potatoes and oat meal are their articles of food—if milk can be added it is thought a luxury; yet where shall we find a more healthy and robust population, or one more enduring of bodily fatigue, and exhibiting more mental vivacity? What a contrast between these people and the inhabitants of the extreme north, the timid Laplanders, Esquimaux, Samoidians, whose food is almost entirely animal.

*Yankee Ingenuity.*—The laughter-loving editor of the New-England Weekly Review, says that on a long trip to Albany, he staid all night at one of the hotels near the River. He went to bed, but was soon awakened by an army of bedbugs, who made a fierce and simultaneous attack upon him, "front, flank, and rear." Coward-like he fled to the middle of the floor, securing a blanket and pillow, and bivouacked there for the remainder of the night.—Here they charged upon him again, and routed him completely. He roared out lustily for Boniface, and begged him to send up a pint of molasses.—This was done—when his quillship proceeded very deliberately to draw a circle upon the floor, with the molasses, about ten feet in diameter. After shaking himself thoroughly on the outside of this magic ring, he ventured within it, and slept quietly till morning!—This was probably the tavern at which a traveller, upon retiring to his room in the evening, discovered a bed-bug in one corner of the fire-place, picking his teeth with the poker!

People's Press.

*Longevity of Trees.*—According to Mahan and other respected authorities, there are trees in England, which may be supposed, from the data which they furnish, to have existed a century or two before the Christian era. The celebrated Tothworth chestnut is considered not less than 1100 years old.—In the reign of King John, more than 700 years ago, it was called the *old chestnut*.

**TURNPIKE ELECTION.**  
THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th of November next*, for the purpose of choosing by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Oct. 10.

## FOR SALE, A PLANTATION.

SITUATE in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on which the Widow Carson now lives, adjoining lands of Jacob Diehl, Jacob Spangler, and others, containing **181 ACRES**. For terms apply to  
J. B. M'PIERSON.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 13. 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT MAJOR, Sen. late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same, without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MAJOR, }  
ROBT. MAJOR, } Adm's.

Oct. 13.

## ELECTION.

**BANK OF GETTYSBURG,**  
Oct. 13, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking house on *Monday the 16th of November next*.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 13.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FOLLAR, deceased, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the *first of December next*; and all those who have legal demands against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, Ex'r.

Oct. 13.

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the Creditors of JACOB RUMMEL, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to apportion the assets of the Estate amongst the Creditors of the Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. Gillespie in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 21st day of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

ALEX. RUSSELL,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
Z. HERBERT.

Sept. 29.

## DOCTOR H. SMYSER

DEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

## DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Staffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.

He has also obtained the agency for sale of

## BOOKS & STATIONARY,

and will keep always on hands *School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.*

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15.

## FOR SALE,

## A VALUABLE FARM.

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, de'd. Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith, and others, containing

**300 ACRES,**

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop, and Wagon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back Building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, Sen. Oxford.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 10.

## FOR RENT.

Will be offered for Rent by Public Vendue, on *Monday the 9th of November next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

## A FARM,

late the property of ADAM PLUM, deceased, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Isaac Wieman, Nicholas Baer, John Steinour, and others, containing about **179 ACRES**; from 90 to 100 acres are cleared, of which about fifteen are Meadow—well watered. The improvements are good. There is a *TENANT HOUSE*, which will be rented at the same time.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN PLUM.

MICHAEL PLUM, } Adm's.

Oct. 20.

## PUBLIC SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Tuesday the 10th of November next*,

## A PLANTATION,

or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Comfort, William Foster, John Lady and others, containing

**166 ACRES**

and allowance; upwards of 100 Acres are cleared, of which 15 Acres are Meadow—the rest well timbered.—The improvements are a

 two-story Log Dwelling house, large Stone

Bank-Barn, and Spring-house, with a never-failing spring of water. There are several other springs on the farm, with running water near the house—a large Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it by J. Blakely, Esq. residing on the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

ROBERT M'MURDIE,

JAMES G. PAXTON,

Trustees of JAMES BLAKELY, Esq.

Oct. 20.


If the above Property should not be sold, it will be RENTED on said day, by Public Outcry, for one year, from the 1st April next.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry Writs of Habeas Corpus, issued out of the Court of Sessions, and to me directed, I have caused to be Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following *REAL ESTATE*, to-wit:

## A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Sen. Joseph & Isaac Rife, and others, containing 214 Acres, more or less, on which are erected


 a 1 1/2 story Log House, Log Cooper Shop, a Bank Barn, part stone and part log, a frame

Spring-house, with a Peach and Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Chamberlain.

—ALSO—

## A Tract of Land,

situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Moore, James McGinly and others, containing 60 Acres, more or less, on which are erected


 a 1 1/2 story Log House and double Log Barn, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Hugh Eighan.

—ALSO—

The interest of JOHN SWARTZ in

## A Lot of Ground,

situate on the principal street in the town of Berlin, Adams county, bounded on the East by Lot of Robert M. Hutcheson, and on the West by a cross street, on which are erected a

 two-story Stone & Log Dwelling-house, with a one-story Stone and Log Back-building, occupied as a Tavern-stand, a Log Stable, with two wells of Water.

—ALSO—

The interest of the said J. SWARTZ in

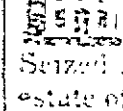
## Two Lots of Ground,

situate in the addition to the town of Berlin, the one containing one Acre, more or less, adjoining lots of Jacob Hartly, and Wm. Miller; the other fronting on the Turnpike, adjoining lands of the heirs of—(Gipe, do) and others, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less.

—ALSO—

## A Lot of Ground.

situate in Petersburg, Huntingdon township, Adams county, fronting on the Turnpike road, and bounded by a lot of Peter Snyder, and others, on which is erected a

 one-story Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James State.

PHILIP HEAGE, Sheriff.

Sherriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 10.



**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**  
*Repulse of the Spaniards.*  
New Orleans, Oct. 8.  
For the following news we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant of this city, who obtained it from a Spanish gentleman, who came passenger in the Galga, from Tampico.  
After five different actions, the Spanish General Barradas had capitulated on the 11th or 12th September. He was to embark for Havana immediately.  
The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colors. The troops had laid down their arms.  
The wounded and sick, amounting to 1,200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to the Havana, at the expense of the Mexicans.  
**British Navy.**—The number of ships of war in actual service, is 139, exclusive of those laid up in ordinary, building, or in dock, amounting to nearly 400, of which, it is said, 100 sail could be got ready for sea in 6 months.—The English naval force in the Mediterranean is powerful, amounting to thirty sail—9 of the line, 4 frigates and 17 vessels of smaller size, carrying from 10 to 126 guns. In the West India seas and on the Halifax station there are 22 vessels afloat, carrying from 5 to 60 guns.—The squadron in the South American seas amounts to ten sail. The remainder of this powerful force is distributed over most parts of the world, and shews the watchful jealousy of England to protect her commerce, and, as far as possible, maintain her maritime ascendancy over all the nations of Europe.  
The amount of British shipping for 1828, which entered inwards from all parts of the world is stated to be 3,105,819 tons—the amount which cleared outwards, 3,077,960.—Since 1814 British tonnage has increased a little over one half.  
By a review of the Treasury tables of the United States, it appears (says the N. Y. American) that our shipping trade is rapidly approaching the magnitude and importance of that of the first naval power in the world. Many nations of Europe may outnumber us in tonnage and vessels belonging to the national marine force, but we possess what is preferable to mere ships and guns—the prime materials of a navy—sailors, experience, and an increasing shipping trade, which is the best nursery for naval power.—*Frank Repub.*  
**Virginia Convention.**—This important body of men is rapidly proceeding in the reformation of their State constitution. On the 16th ult. a very important question was taken in one of the committees. By a vote of 43 to 11 the committee decided that “free white population” should be the basis of representation in the House of Representatives. On this vote, Ex-President Madison, Charles F. Mercer, and Chapman Johnson, were in the affirmative—and in the negative were John Randolph, John Tyler and L. W. Tazewell. There had been a great deal of speculation as to the opinion of Mr. Madison before his vote was given.—It is thought by many that this point will be carried in the Convention. It appears at present probable that the principle will not be carried out into the Senate. The Richmond Enquirer says “there is little hesitation in predicting that there will be an extension of suffrage beyond the freehold; how far and in what precise shape it will be carried, it is impossible to predict.” There appear to be some symptoms of sectional parties in the Convention, growing out of the geographical distinctions of Eastern and Western Virginia. The Richmond Whig says, “already is heard loose and idle talk about dividing the State.”  
**Costly Works.**—Some of the public works of England must, if we can form any judgment of them from the money they have cost, strike such Americans as have the happiness to view them, with great surprise.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, for example, cost upwards of a million and a half sterling. It was built at a time when money was of more value than it is at present; and in a country where wages are lower than they are with us. The stone which forms its walls is of a kind easily wrought, such as is not to be found in the neighborhood of this city. The cost of erecting such a building in Philadelphia, would probably be not less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.  
London Bridge has recently been rebuilt at an expense of about 400,000 pounds sterling, independently of about 200,000 more expended in the purchase of freeholds to make suitable avenues to the bridge, and defraying of various contingent expenses.  
General Lumsden lately made a

vines, and was every where received with the greatest respect and enthusiasm. A London paper says:  
“Never was a King so feasted and treated as this venerable remnant of the revolution has been. In every quarter he has been received with shouts of triumph and congratulatory addresses, which, while they have been complimentary to him, have generally also been made the vehicle for strong philippics against the new order of things. From Grenoble to Lyons the road was thronged by continual crowds of people, who came to testify their regard for the principles which had guided his political conduct, and the esteem which they entertained towards himself personally. At Lyons, 500 young men on horseback, and twice as many on foot, came out to receive him, and conduct him within the walls of a city, which, it is added, felt proud in having such a guest. M. Prunelle, the Director of the College, was the spokesman on the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address, to which the General made an equally eloquent and complimentary reply. The Magistrates and other authorities of the town did not join in the acclamations with which he was received, but did not interfere to repress the enthusiasm of the public.”  
Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental, and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls; the insular departments comprehended a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 196,000 souls; making, in the whole, a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 496,000 souls.  
An old customer accosted us the other day with “well, Mr. Printer, the times are so hard I believe I shall stop the paper. No cash a stirring—grain goes for nothing—must (pulling out his tobacco box and taking a comfortable quid) lop off superfluities! (replied we) break your rum bottle, and throw away your tobacco box! What! (retorted he, with some spirit)—hope I can afford myself a glass of bitters occasionally, and a quid of tobacco yet, and always shall.”—“So then you are not willing to dispense with these indulgences, be the times ever so hard, but would make yourself ignorant for fear of poverty, and deprive your family of a cheap source of amusement and instruction, that they may appear in the view of their neighbors, vicious and debased, which is worse than being impoverished. Such economy, friend, might answer for slaves, but won't do for freemen.”—“Well, there's some truth in that—there's two dollars—I must take the paper, but can't throw away my tobacco.” *Hun. Gaz.*  
The whole number of deaths this week is 87; of these, 9 are stillborn, nearly one ninth of the whole number. This is a lamentable disproportion, arising, we apprehend, in many cases, from the compression of whalebone, steel, and wood. To this item we add another, yet more disgraceful to our city than the one just noticed.—In the last week 7 persons have died of madness, consequent upon drunkenness! Such are the dire effects of fashion, folly and crime.  
*Phil. Dem. Press.*  
**Useful Memoranda.**—London is distant from Edinburgh, 395 miles S.—from Dublin 338 S. E.—Amsterdam 190 W. Paris 225 N. N. W.—Copenhagen 610 S. W.—Vienna 820 N. W. Madrid 860 N. E. b. E.—Rome 650 N. W.—Constantinople 1960 N. N. W.—Moscow 160 E. S.—Stockholm 700 S. W.—Petersburg 1140 S. W.—Berlin 540 W.—Lisbon 850 N. N. E.  
Boston is distant from New York 229 —Philadelphia 321—Baltimore 421—Washington 461—Charleston, S. C. 1003—Savannah 1121—New Orleans 1624—St. Louis, Missouri, 1444—Eastport 305—Montreal 300—Quebec 500—Halifax, N. S. 500.  
**Dye from Potatoe Flowers.**—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potatoes, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colours, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are said to be, in some cases, superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery is, that the cut is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quality of the *Lin. Paper.*

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**  
The Paris papers of the 28th of Sept. contain the account of the conclusion of peace, as given in the London Atlas of the 27th. There was also a rumor, on the same day, of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report was somewhat strengthened on the 29th, by the following extract of a commercial letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 18.  
“At the opening of the Exchange today, Bank actions were at 1193, but they fell suddenly to 1190. This fall is attributed to the rupture of negotiations, serious commotions at Constantinople, and the definitive march of the Russian forces on the Turkish capital.”  
It is somewhat suspicious that no dates are given for this intelligence of the “definitive march” of the Russian forces. The following intelligence from Adrianople, of the 9th Sept., as given by the Augsburg Gazette, is more probable.  
“The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon a declaration being made by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, that they stood in need of fresh instructions upon one of the points under discussion. The Russian commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th, for the definitive conclusion of peace.—The point in question is believed to be the indemnity which is fixed at 25 millions of silver rubles; (about £4,000,000) Anapa, Poti, and Akbalzick, are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish empire in Europe.—Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, Gen. Diebitsch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the Sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople for the Russian troops.”  
The Augsburg Gazette also contains the following intelligence from Constantinople, down to the 5th of Sept. inclusive, received by express:—  
“Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advanced posts are at Cauchy, about 15 leagues from Constantinople, tranquillity prevails in the capital, and the inhabitants hope that ere many days the treaty of peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian headquarters and the capital is very frequent. As to the conditions upon which the Russian Commander insists, they are known to the Porte alone, who seems to entertain more distrust towards the foreign Ambassadors than towards the Russians. “Russia,” say the Turks, “treats us with rigor, but not with bad faith.” It is rumored that the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier by Count Nesselrode, at the commencement of hostilities, will form the basis of the negotiations for peace.—The sum to be paid by the Porte as an indemnity for the war will be fixed at St. Petersburg, and Turkey will give guarantees for her fidelity in fulfilling the conditions of the Treaty of Peace. No doubt of the early termination of hostilities can be entertained, as the Ottoman Ministers are completely disheartened, and express themselves in terms of veneration and devotedness to the Emperor of Russia. We are assured that hostilities are suspended until the peace be ratified. Nevertheless the works of fortifications are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Bannis Tschitlik. The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms.—This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburna, on the Black Sea, and at Cauchy, indicate but too clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace.”  
The following intelligence from Belgrade, Sept. 8, is also furnished by the Augsburg Gazette:—  
“Letters from Adrianople announce that the Turkish Commissioners charged with negotiations at the Russian headquarters, endeavor to protract them, but Gen. Diebitsch has fixed a term peremptorily, after which he will attack the capital without delay.”  
This statement is corroborative of that from Adrianople, of the 9th, given above.  
A London paper of Sept. 29th, announces letters from Adrianople, by the Hamburg steamboat, dated on the 8th Sept. in which it is stated “that the Turkish commissioners had come back to the capital, after having come to an agreement with the Russian General in all the points of the preliminary treaty, except one—namely that which related to the indemnity; and in this Count Diebitsch affirmed that his powers did not permit him to make any modification. The Turkish commissioners declared that it was impossible to admit the claims of the Russians to the extent demanded, and therefore begged to return to Constantinople for fresh instructions.—They were accompanied by a corps of Russian cavalry, as an escort. They were allowed by Count Diebitsch till the 10th, to accede to the indemnity clause of the preliminary treaty; but

not arriving by that time, he had declared his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor.”  
**Despatches from Sir Robert Gordon.**  
dated Constantinople, Sept. 5th, had been received in London. “They do not, of course,” says the Globe and Traveller, “communicate any further information relative to the negotiations for peace at Adrianople; but the silence which is observed in them as to the reported advance of the Russian forces upon Constantinople, prevents us from giving any contradiction to a statement which has reached us from Paris, of three-fourths of the troops under General Diebitsch having advanced towards the capital. According to this account the troops were, on the 8th inst. within sixty miles of the capital; consequently our Ambassador, at the date of his despatches, could not have been aware of this movement, which must have arisen from instructions given by the Russian General at Adrianople. On the 5th, however, the capital remained perfectly tranquil, and there was nothing in the advance itself to indicate any rupture of the reported armistice, or the disinclination of the Russians to conclude a peace.” The Times of the 30th, remarking on the rumored armistice, says, that they did not intend to throw doubt on the fact itself, but to show that all beyond the bare statement of the suspension of hostilities was the result of mere conjecture.—Every thing that has since occurred confirms the truth of the remark which we then, (on the 25th) made. It now appears that there was, properly speaking, no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period of time, but that the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations which the helplessness of the Sultan compelled him to solicit.—Should these negotiations either be broken off, or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian Commander, the latter may resume operations without the necessity of any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon be at the gates of Constantinople.—Such a lamentable result, however, is not expected to occur. From the readiness with which General Diebitsch arrested his victorious march, to enter upon negotiation, and the general confidence reposed in his Imperial Master's professions of moderation, which, we repeat, he has, as yet, done nothing to belie, it is still believed that peace, on reasonable terms, will supersede the necessity of alluding again to the duration or rupture of the armistice.  
“On the whole, [we again quote the Globe and Traveller,] there is little reason to doubt, whatever may have been the discrepancies of dates, that General Diebitsch, at the date of the last accounts, remained at Adrianople, and that nothing had occurred to change the auspices under which the negotiations for peace were proceeding. With respect to the demands of the Russians, all the accounts concur in stating that they are moderate; it is said that they require an indemnity of eight million sterling; but that in consequence of the exhausted treasury of the Porte, they are willing to receive it in merchandise, naval or military stores, or in any other way that the Turks can manage it; and that they require to retain possession of two towns in Asia, viz. Anapa and Poti. We believe we may take upon ourselves to assert, that although no information of this nature has been officially received, it has been transmitted to government through such respectable channels, that some credit may be attached to it. It would thus appear that nothing definitive has transpired, and, considering the distance at which our Ambassador in Turkey is placed from Adrianople, we can only expect to receive the account of the conclusion of peace through the British embassy at Berlin. We repeat that nothing had occurred to diminish the confidence entertained by this government that a few days will announce the satisfactory termination of the negotiations.”  
**La Fayette.**—The French ministry seems to look upon the honors lately paid to this venerable patriot, with a jealous eye. It will be recollected that he has recently made a tour through several of the French departments, and was every where received with the attention and respect due to his disinterested and ceaseless efforts in the cause of human freedom. The mayor and the deputy mayor of the town of Vizille in the Commune of Lyons, have been dismissed from their offices for having joined in the welcome reception given to Lafayette in passing through their town. The population, indignant at the dismissal of their officers, assembled spontaneously in the public square and forming themselves into a body, proceeded to the office of the mayor, where one of their number addressed the discarded functionaries in the following manner:—  
“Mr. Mayor and Mr. Deputy.—The inhabitants of this commune have learned with the greatest pain, that, by a

decree of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Laborde, of the 11th inst., you were deprived of the functions you have discharged with so much ability, and in which you have so justly acquired the confidence and esteem of the you had to administer to. The motives which have afforded to the Ministry a pretext for this act, are so honorable to be made a cause for complaint! You are, Gentlemen, the first citizens stripped of their gratuitous functions, for having taken part in the honors paid to Lafayette! Let us not envy the enemies of the public liberties this poor satisfaction, while all France is still echoing with the acclamations which every where burst forth upon the passage of this great Citizen, and especially in the second City of the Kingdom!  
The deputy, who was the object of this enthusiasm, will live in history, in spite of the calumnies of party men!—The people will always recollect, that he was at the time, the zealous defender of legal liberty—which, mingling us, embraces attachment to constitutional monarchy—that, on the 28th and 29th October, he twice saved the lives of the Royal Family—that, previously to the 10th August, he sacrificed his popularity, in order to snatch Louis XVI. from the dangers that threatened him; and that, proscribed for his energetic protest, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, and arrested in a neutral country, he expired, in the dungeons of Austria, the crime of having always faithfully observed the line of his duty!  
You, gentlemen, you too, fulfilled a duty, in not separating yourselves from all those under your care, in those imposing circumstances when the presence of our magistrates, as the organs of our unanimous sentiments, added a new value to their manifestation, and ensured tranquillity and good order in the midst of our rejoicings.  
Receive, therefore, the expression of our thanks and our regret.  
The Mayor and his Deputy were sensibly affected by this address.—In the evening, a banquet, at which great numbers were present, was prepared for them, and afterwards, a brilliant serenade was performed under their windows. These testimonies of the esteem of their fellow citizens abundantly compensated for the vengeance of Ministers.  
The Prefect of the Department having designated M. Buscaillon as provisional Mayor, this respectable old man answered, that M. Finaut having been removed by the Minister of the Interior for having taken part in the honors paid to Gen. Lafayette, he was bound to declare that he himself had done the same thing, together with all the other inhabitants of the Commune—and that he could not, therefore, trouble the Minister to do justice upon another, in similar error.”  
If the object of the French Ministry had been to shed a still brighter lustre upon the glory and renown of Lafayette, they could not have adopted a more effectual mode for doing so than by proscribing his admirers. The whole tenor of his life has been so consistent—his devotion to liberty manifested itself at so early an age, and has been proved by so many sacrifices, that his enemies can hope for nothing by provoking an investigation of his character and conduct.  
Policy, it appears to us, would teach them to allow him to glide down the stream of life, exercising in silence the benevolent qualities of his heart, and ministering in his own unobtrusive manner, to the happiness of those around him. Any official acts which may bring him into public notice, cannot fail to extend the influence of his name and example, and the proceedings recorded above, are evidences that the people of France are far from being insensible of the importance of his services in their behalf, and of the unjust and causeless, not to say ungrateful, course pursued in relation to him by their present rulers. *Ball. Gaz.*  
Flour was recently selling in Buenos Ayres, at Eighty Dollars per barrel; and Hay was about Seventy-five Dollars per ton, in Mobile, a month ago.  
**RING-HUNT.**  
THE Committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Menallen township, on Saturday the 17th of October inst., give notice, that on Thursday the 12th of November next, weather permitting, A RING HUNT will take place on the South Mountain. The hunters meet at Abraham Studebaker's Tavern, at 8 o'clock in the morning, when the arrangements for the day will be made known, and the Captain appointed by the Committee. All persons wishing to join in the hunt, are invited to attend.  
The 12th of Nov. will be the day of the chase.  
In the first day's hunt, neither fire arms nor dogs will be permitted.  
THE COMMITTEE.  
Oct. 27.





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 4.

This No. commences another year of "The Adams Sentinel." Our thanks are due to the patrons of our establishment for their liberal patronage; and we assure them, that no exertions shall be spared by us to render our paper a vehicle of early intelligence, and instructive and interesting to its readers.

There are thirty-six applicants for the two public offices in Montgomery county. We believe there are, as yet, but nine in this county. It is said the price of stage-fare to Easton, (the place of residence of the Governor-elect) from Philadelphia, has been increased, owing to the great rush already of office-hunters and their friends. As our friend Toby would say—"It's a nice business."

The following is a complete return of the late election for Governor, and we believe nearly correct.

	WOLF.	RITNER.
Adams,	836	1016
Allegheny,	2078	1872
Armstrong,	1193	711
Beaver,	1280	819
Bedford,	1079	1113
Berks,	3817	2385
Bradford,	1219	533
Bucks,	4242	841
Butler,	870	533
Cambria,	210	434
Centre,	1305	944
Chester,	2630	2703
Clearfield,	256	198
Columbia,	1374	355
Crawford,	840	939
Cumberland,	1592	799
Dauphin,	1179	1587
Delaware,	744	267
Erie,	497	1545
Fayette,	2175	1055
Franklin,	2016	2016
Greene,	980	941
Huntingdon,	1011	1616
Indiana,	396	912
Jefferson,	60	132
Lancaster,	5976	5542
Lebanon,	850	1363
Lehigh,	1670	1452
Lycoming,	903	982
Luzerne,	1994	124
M'Kean, maj.	175	
Mercer,	599	1308
Mifflin,	1283	1041
Montgomery,	2067	1314
Northampton,	4006	458
Northumberland,	1253	879
Perry,	1190	540
Philadelphia city,	4350	323
county,	7043	223
Pike,	653	9
Potter, maj.	100	
Schuylkill,	902	347
Somerset,	584	1520
Susquehanna,	981	600
Tioga,	656	174
Union,	764	2068
Venango, maj.	100	
Warren,	436	132
Washington,	2207	2388
Wayne,	552	1
Westmoreland,	2585	1222
York,	1894	769
	77,682	51,155

Wolf's majority, 26,527

## PENNA LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

**Philadelphia City**—Stephen Duncan, John Hare Powell.  
**Philadelphia County**—Peter Hay, Jesse R. Burden.  
**Montgomery**—Benjamin Reiff.  
**Chester and Delaware**—Joshua Hunt, John Kerlin.  
**Bucks**—Matthias Morris.  
**Berks and Schuylkill**—Daniel A. Bertholet, Jacob Krebs.  
**Lancaster**—Frederick Hambright, Samuel Houston.  
**Dauphin and Lebanon**—Geo. Selzer.  
**Northumberland & Luzerne**—John Ray.  
**Luzerne and Columbia**—Jacob Druntheller.  
**Bradford, Tioga, and Susquehanna**—Samuel M'Kean.  
**Northampton, Lehigh, Pike and Wayne**—Henry King, William G. Scott.  
**Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, M'Kean and Potter**—Robert M'Chur.  
**York and Adams**—Henry Logan, Ezra Blythe.  
**Franklin**—David Fullerton.  
**Cumberland and Perry**—Jesse Miller.  
**Huntingdon & Mifflin**—Thos Jackson.  
**Westmoreland**—Jacob M. Wise.  
**Fayette**—Dr. Daniel Stutzger.  
**Washington and Greene**—William G Hawkins, Thomas Ringland.  
**Allegheny, Beaver and Butler**—John Brown, Moses Sullivan.

**Bedford & Somerset**—William Piper.  
**Erie, Crawford and Mercer**—Thomas S. Cunningham.  
**Venango, Warren, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria**—Jos. M. Fox.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(As far as heard from.)

**Philadelphia City**—Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin R. Morgan, George Emlen, Abraham Miller, Thomas F. Leaming, and David S. Hassinger.  
**Philadelphia County**—Joseph Taylor, John Carter, George W. Smick, D. K. Miller, Benjamin Martin, E. W. Thomas, Michael Riter and Thomas J. Heston.  
**Bucks**—Robert Ramsey, A. Tomlinson, C. Sellers, J. G. Griffith.  
**Delaware**—Dr. Samuel Anderson.  
**Chester**—Jesse Pugh, Jesse James, Matthew Stanley, Joshua M'Ninn.  
**Montgomery**—John Matheys, James Evans, Adam Slemmer.  
**Berks**—Thomas J. Rehner, Paul Geiger, John Stauffer, John Wanner.  
**Schuylkill**—George Rahn.  
**Lebanon**—Isaac Meyers.  
**Dauphin**—William Rutherford, Jacob Hoffman.  
**Lancaster**—Samuel Parke, Benjamin Lenville, Samuel Hawthorn, Samuel Landis, Daniel Hammaker, John Long.  
**York**—Michael Doudle, George Fisher, Andrew M'Conkey.  
**Cumberland**—Peter Lobaugh, Wm. Alexander.  
**Perry**—James Black.  
**Adams**—James M'Sherry, David Middlecoff.  
**Franklin**—John Cox, Fred'k Smith.  
**Bedford**—N. P. Fetterman, Jacob Barndollar.  
**Huntingdon**—John Blair, Henry Beaver.  
**Mifflin**—Ephraim Banks, John Cummins.  
**Centre and Clearfield**—Henry Petrikin, James Ferguson.  
**Lycoming**—Solomon Bastress, Wm. Cox Ellis.  
**Union**—Ner Middlesworth, P. Rhule.  
**Northumberland**—Henry Frick.  
**Columbia**—John Robinson.  
**Luzerne**—Garrick Mallery, Geo. Dennison.  
**Bradford and Tioga**—John Laporte, Curtis Parkhurst.  
**Susquehanna**—A. H. Reed.  
**Lehigh**—Peter Newhart, P. Knepply.  
**Washington**—William Patterson, Wm. Vaughn, and Samuel Workman.  
**Fayette**—John Fuller, Joseph Encix.  
**Allegheny**—Ross Wilkins, James Patterson, James S. Craft, Samuel Pettigrew.  
**Beaver**—Sam'l Power, Robert Moore.  
**Westmoreland**—Thomas M'Quaid, Samuel Bushfield, Benjamin Byerly.  
**Armstrong**—John Sloan.  
**Greene**—Benjamin F. Black.  
**Mercer**—James Vaughn.  
**Butler**—William Purviance.  
**Northampton, Wayne and Pike**—William Overfield, M. R. Butz, George Kelchner, David D. Wagener.  
**Crawford**—Stephen Barlow.  
**Indiana & Jefferson**—Robert Mitchell.  
**Somerset and Cambria**—John Mathews, Samuel Stailer.  
**Erie**—George Moore.  
**Warren & Venango**—John Galbraith.  
Those in *Italics* are Anti-masons.

**Capitulation of Gen. Barradas confirmed.**—A passenger in the Louisiana, who arrived at New Orleans on the 7th from Vera Cruz, informs, that General Barradas came to New Orleans in the same vessel with himself, together with several of his officers, for the purpose of chartering transports to take his men from Tampico to Havana. General Barradas capitulated on the 12th of Sept. after five successive engagements, having lost nearly half his men by the combined operations of sickness and the Mexican arms.

On the 26th ult. a deplorable accident occurred in a coal mine in England. At ten in the morning a dreadful explosion was heard, caused as it seems, by inflammable air. Of 55 or 60 workmen who went down into the pits in the morning, no less than 35 were killed, and the remainder suffered more or less injury. The shock was so violent that four horses in a suburban stable at the distance of 1000 yds, were killed.

A writer in the *Pittsburg Gazette*, in reproaching the usual newspaper accounts of the dying exercises of murderers, under the gallows, concludes in the following emphatic language:—"If such events must not be personified by the chronicles of the times, let the record of them be in Jewish Hebrew:—'And they shall come with stones, until they die.'"

## MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. J. Hirsch, Mr. Jacob Utter, to Miss Sarah Dofferer—both of Menallen township.

## DIED.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Cornelius Degeff, of the vicinity of this town.  
On the 5th ult. Peter Lehigh, Esq., Governor of the State of Louisiana.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Clipped and stitched for "The Sentinel."

**Mammoth Radish.**—A Radish, weighing 22½ pounds, and measuring 34½ inches in circumference, and 24 in length, was raised on the farm of Mr. Godfrey Greenawalt, near Chambersburg. It is hollow in the centre. *Beet this*—The late election in New Jersey, like that of Maryland, has resulted in favor of the friends of Gen. Jackson. How fluctuating is popular opinion. It appears that the dinner to the Allied Sovereigns, in 1814, cost the corporation of London upwards of £20,340.—\$100,000—"I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water," said a member of a temperate society, who had promised to use no ardent spirits unless he was sick—"I am very unwell, my dear, hand me a little more brandy." "Here is the brandy," says the wife, "and I wish the society further off, for you have not had a well day since you joined it."—**Safety Table.**—A cabinet-maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety-table.—Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when it ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.—The New York Daily Courier and Enquirer has been enlarged, so as to be now the largest paper in the United States, perhaps in the world.—**Real Reform.**—In the town of Granville, Mass. 10,000 gallons of ardent spirits were drunk in 1827, and in 1828, 2600 gallons only.—Such is the demand for straw paper, that the manufacturers have been compelled to increase the number of their vats and other appliances of the mills.—**Maine without a Governor.**—By the death of Governor LINCOLN, this State is without a Governor. The President of the Senate has been appointed a Postmaster, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a Member of Congress.—**Hyperbole.**—A Vermont horse jockey, boasting the other day of the speed of his horse, gravely asserted that he could "trot seventeen miles an hour!" "Seventeen miles an hour!" says a bystander, "I guess that's a thumper." "My dear fellow," replied he of the Green Mountain, "Seventeen miles is not great for the creature now; for when he was but two years old, the lightning killed the old mare, and chased the colt all round the pasture, without getting within ten rods of him."—The Bath Journal says that a woman 107 years old, walked 12 miles, to Bath, in England, to see her child, who is upwards of eighty. The old lady, not having been in the city for some time, amused herself by taking a walk to view the improvements.—A writer in the Montreal Herald recommends that the Sexton go round the Church in service time, to awaken people who may be asleep.—It is reported, that Mr. Trotter who lately killed Mr. Wickliffe, in a duel, in Kentucky, has himself been killed by young Henry Clay.—Mr. Washabaugh, Sheriff-elect of Franklin county, when on his way to Harrisburg for his commission, on the 25th ult. was thrown from his gig, and had his leg broken, and was otherwise very seriously injured.—A fire broke out in the city of New-York on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed more than a dozen houses, before it was got under.—A gentleman in England has subscribed one hundred pounds sterling a year, for nine years, to the Episcopal Church in Ohio.—Fresh Strawberries have been gathered in the fields in Berkshire county, Mass. since October came in.—Among the *on dits* of our late Paris papers is one, that Prince Cobourg, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, is about to ask in marriage the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon.—An Indian murdered his wife last spring, near the mouth of the L'awy river. The chiefs counselled several days before they could agree what was to be done with him. They at last sentenced the murderer to wear the skin of a crow suspended from his right ear for two years.—All over the south east part of Persia, to within a few miles of the Persian Gulf, the air is so dry that the brightest steel may be laid bare to the atmosphere, at all hours, without the slightest shade in its brilliancy. To find a rose with a speckle of dew upon it from March to September, would be regarded almost equal to a miracle.—**Five Jels**—The editors of the Boston Bulletin say, they saw a common sized cherry stone a few evenings since, which contained twelve dozen silver spoons, manufactured by a lad in that city. The New England Palladium says, there is a small cabinet in the S. M. museum. They ought to be sent to Lemlap.

## THE BUILDINGS OF THE

### Theological Seminary.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Theological Seminary of this place, held on the 27th ult. the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. **Resolved**, That a committee of 3 persons, not resident in Gettysburg, be appointed to select a site for the erection of Buildings for the Theological Seminary, within the borough of Gettysburg.

2. **Resolved**, That if there should be a site without the limits of the borough more eligible than any in it, and yet near to the centre of the town, the committee endeavor to obtain the consent of the subscribers to erect the Buildings on said site.

3. **Resolved**, That the same committee, together with Professor Schmucker and Rev. HENRY, be authorised to select a Plan, and issue Proposals for the necessary Timber.

The gentlemen appointed on this Committee are—CHARLES A. BARNETT, Esq. of York; GEORGE HAGER, of Hagers-Town; and Major FREDERICK SHARRERS, of Carlisle.

Nov. 3. 3t

## DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, }  
November 3d, 1829.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

2½ PER CENT.

on the capital stock paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, on or after the 9th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.  
[Nov. 3.] 3t

## Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a Dividend of

1 PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 15th of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Secy.  
Nov. 2. 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES G. M'NEELY, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. F. MACFARLANE, Esq.  
Nov. 3. 4t

## \$10 REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, living near the Two Taverns, on Friday night the 30th October,

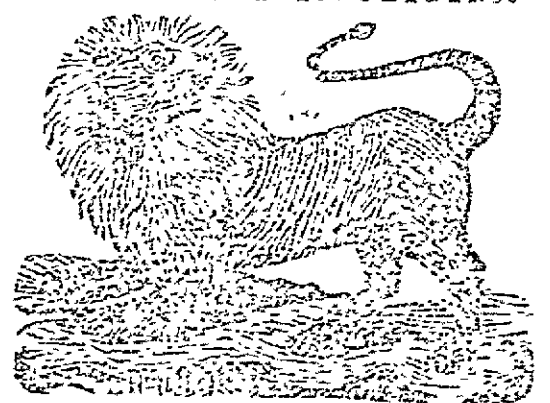
**A Black HORSE,** with a star in his forehead, about 14 hands high, heavy made; about 12 years old; some white on his hind feet; very flat, broad forehead; shod before.

The above Reward will be given for the Horse and Thief, or Five Dollars for the Horse alone—and all reasonable expenses paid.

HEZEKIAH HOUGHTLIN.  
Nov. 3. 3t

## GRAND CARNIVAL

### LIVING ANIMALS.



## MESSRS. MEAD & FINCH,

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will exhibit on *Monday & Tuesday next*, (the 9th and 10th inst.) at the house of Mr. JONAS ASH, a full grown LION and LIONESS, in separate cages; two PANTHERS, male and female, both in one cage; Missouri Bear, Cougar from Brazil, a full grown African Leopard, Shetland Pony, and his rider Dandy Jack, Col. Phoebe, Scacy Jack, Lady Jane, Ichneumon, Ant-eater, and several others.

Admittance 12½ cents.

Nov. 3.

## Debating Society.

A GREASLY adjournment, the European Debating Society will meet at their usual place of assembling, in the Court-house, on Saturday Evening next, at 4½ past 6 o'clock, P. M. A personal attendance of the Members is desired, as the prospect of continuing or dissolving the Society will be taken into consideration. By order, WM. W. HUTCHINSON, Secy.  
Nov. 3.

## WOOD! WOOD!!

THE Commissioners of Adams county will receive Proposals, in writing, on *Monday the 23d of November inst.* for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison the ensuing year.

By order,  
D. HORNER, Clerk.

Nov. 3.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 12th of November next*, at the late dwelling of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, in Cumberland township, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, a number of fat Cattle, one Road and one Plantation Wagon, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the ton, with all kinds of Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when due attendance, and a reasonable credit will be given by HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm's.  
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

Nov. 3.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE Editor respectfully informs the public that an abstract of the debates and proceedings of the legislature of Pennsylvania, will be reported for the PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER, during the approaching session. Circumstances of an extraordinary nature having made it necessary for the governor to convene the legislature at an earlier day than that pointed out by the constitution, it is to be expected that matters of more than common interest to the people will claim the attention of the congregated wisdom of the state: we will therefore use every exertion to faithfully and impartially record so much of the legislative proceedings as can be introduced into a newspaper published but twice a week: The political character of the Intelligencer being pretty well understood, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is devoted to the support of Democratic Republican principles and the American system, believing, that Americans are as capable of manufacturing their own goods as they are of governing themselves.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays during the session.—The terms are

The whole year \$3 00

The session only, (twice a week,) 2 00

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Harrisburg, Nov. 3.

## TRIAL LIST.

### FOR NOVEMBER TERM, 1829.

Samuel Deardoff	vs. Jacob Hildebrand.
John Paxton	vs. Nicholas Kerney.
J. F. Macfarlane,	vs. S. H. Buchler,
Ex'r of Mary Dob-	(not at issue.)
bin, deceased,	
John Shank,	vs. Joseph Sneeringer.
Wm. Gilbreath,	vs. Executor of Hen-
Peter Culp, et al.	ry Rife, Sen.
Valentine Fehl	vs. Mary Warren, Jas.
	Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Hamilton Selix,	vs. Mary Warren, Jas.
	Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Dan Hollinger use	vs. John Brennessols
of Martin Keller,	{ with notice.
Jesse Comly, Atty	vs. J. Fickes, Ex'r of
in fact, &c.	J. Wiernan, Sen.
Jacob Shank	vs. J. Sneeringer, Jun.
Nicholas Mar-hall	vs. Moses Lockhart.
J. Hoover & Sam'l	
Hoover, use of	vs. H. Wiernan.
Philip Fehl,	

### FOR ARGUMENT.

A. Eckert, use of	vs. John Eckert, with
Geo. Eckert,	notice to Wampler.
Geo. Hartzell, use	vs. Henry Colstock.
of John Moura,	
Ann Hart by her	vs. John Fickes, Esq.
Attorney in fact,	vs. Executor of J.
Joel Funk,	Wiernan.

GEORGE WELSH, Prosr't.

Nov. 3.

## Wholesale & Retail,

### OR BY THE LUMP.

T. C. KELLER,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened, and offers for Sale, as above,

An Excellent Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

GROceries, AND LIQUORS, &c.

In the Store-room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. E. Carr, East Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, which he will sell CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, Oct. 27. 4t

## CHEAP! CHEAP!

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers, and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City, a Large Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of

### DRY GOODS,

### GROceries,

### AND HARDWARE—

which he is determined to sell low, for Cash and Country Produce, by the single yard, Piece, or Package.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

N. B. He has on hand an assortment of PINE and OAK LUMBER, for sale. Gettysburg, Oct. 27. 3t



IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.  
Reprise of the Spaniards.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.  
For the following news we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant of this city, who obtained it from a Spanish gentleman, who came passenger in the Galga, from Tampico.

After five different actions, the Spanish General Barradas had capitulated on the 11th or 12th September. He was to embark for Havana immediately.

The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colors. The troops had laid down their arms.

The wounded and sick, amounting to 1,200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to the Havana, at the expense of the Mexicans.

**British Navy.**—The number of ships of war in actual service, is 139, exclusive of those laid up in ordinary, building, or in dock, amounting to nearly 400, of which, it is said, 100 sail could be got ready for sea in 6 months.—The English naval force in the Mediterranean is powerful, amounting to thirty sail—9 of the line, 4 frigates and 17 vessels of smaller size, carrying from 10 to 126 guns. In the West India seas and on the Halifax station there are 22 vessels afloat, carrying from 5 to 60 guns.—The squadron in the South American seas amounts to ten sail. The remainder of this powerful force is distributed over most parts of the world, and shews the watchful jealousy of England to protect her commerce, and, as far as possible, maintain her maritime ascendancy over all the nations of Europe.

The amount of British shipping for 1828, which entered inwards from all parts of the world is stated to be 3,105,819 tons—the amount which cleared outwards, 3,077,960.—Since 1814 British tonnage has increased a little over one half.

By a review of the Treasury tables of the United States, it appears (says the N. Y. American) that our shipping trade is rapidly approaching the magnitude and importance of that of the first naval power in the world. Many nations of Europe may outnumber us in tonnage and vessels belonging to the national marine force, but we possess what is preferable to mere ships and guns—the prime materials of a navy—sailors, experience, and an increasing shipping trade, which is the best nursery for naval power.—*Frank. Repub.*

**Virginia Convention.**—This important body of men is rapidly proceeding in the reformation of their State constitution. On the 16th ult. a very important question was taken in one of the committees. By a vote of 13 to 11 the committee decided that "Free white population" should be the basis of representation in the House of Representatives. On this vote, Ex-President Madison, Charles F. Mercer, and Chapman Johnson, were in the affirmative—and in the negative were John Randolph, John Tyler and L. W. Tazewell. There had been a great deal of speculation as to the opinion of Mr. Madison before his vote was given.—It is thought by many that this point will be carried in the Convention. It appears at present probable that the principle will not be carried out into the Senate. The Richmond Enquirer says "there is little hesitation in predicting that there will be an extension of suffrage beyond the freehold; how far and in what precise shape it will be carried, it is impossible to predict."—There appear to be some symptoms of sectional parties in the Convention, growing out of the geographical distinctions of Eastern and Western Virginia. The Richmond Whig says, "already is heard loose and idle talk about dividing the State."

**Costly Works.**—Some of the public works of England must, if we can form any judgment of them from the money they have cost, strike such Americans as have the happiness to view them, with great surprise.

St. Paul's Cathedral, for example, cost upwards of a million and a half sterling. It was built at a time when money was of more value than it is at present; and in a country where wages are lower than they are with us. The stone which forms its walls is of a kind easily wrought, such as is not to be found in the neighborhood of this city. The cost of erecting such a building in Philadelphia, would probably be not less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

London Bridge has recently been rebuilt at an expense of about 400,000 pounds sterling, independently of about 200,000 more expended in the purchase of freeholds to make suitable avenues to the bridge, and defraying of various contingent expenses.

General LAFAYETTE lately made a tour through some of the French provinces, and was every where received with the greatest respect and enthusiasm. A London paper says:

"Never was a King so feasted and treated as this venerable remnant of the revolution has been. In every quarter he has been received with shouts of triumph and congratulatory addresses, which, while they have been complimentary to him, have generally also been made the vehicle for strong philippics against the new order of things. From Grenoble to Lyons the road was thronged by continual crowds of people, who came to testify their regard for the principles which had guided his political conduct, and the esteem which they entertained towards himself personally. At Lyons, 500 young men on horseback, and twice as many on foot, came out to receive him, and conduct him within the walls of a city, which, it is added, felt proud in having such a guest. M. Prunelle, the Director of the College, was the spokesman on the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address, to which the General made an equally eloquent and complimentary reply. The Magistrates and other authorities of the town did not join in the acclamations with which he was received, but did not interfere to repress the enthusiasm of the public."

Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental, and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls; the insular departments comprehended a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 196,000 souls; making, in the whole, a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 496,000 souls.

An old customer accosted us the other day with "well, Mr. Printer, the times are so hard I believe I shall stop the paper. No cash a stirring—grain goes for nothing—must (pulling out his tobacco box and taking a comfortable quid) lop off superfluities! (replied we) break your rum bottle, and throw away your tobacco box! What! (retorted he, with some spirit)—hope I can afford myself a glass of bitters occasionally, and a quid of tobacco yet, and always shall."—So then you are not willing to dispense with these indulgences, be the times ever so hard, but would make yourself ignorant for fear of poverty, and deprive your family of a cheap source of amusement and instruction, that they may appear in the view of their neighbors, vicious and debased, which is worse than being impoverished. Such economy, friend, might answer for slaves, but won't do for freemen."—Well, there's some truth in that—there's two dollars—I must take the paper, but can't throw away my tobacco." *Hun. Gaz.*

The whole number of deaths this week is 87; of these, 9 are stillborn, nearly one ninth of the whole number! This is a lamentable disproportion, arising, we apprehend, in many cases, from the compression of whalebone, steel, and wood. To this item we add another, yet more disgraceful to our city than the one just noticed.—In the last week 7 persons have died of *madness*, consequent upon drunkenness! Such are the dire effects of fashion, folly and crime.

*Phil. Dem. Press.*

**Useful Memoranda.**—London is distant from Edinburgh, 395 miles S.—from Dublin 338 S. E.—Amsterdam 190 W. Paris 225 N. N. W.—Copenhagen 610 S. W.—Vienna 820 N. W.—Madrid 860 N. E. b. E.—Rome 650 N. N. W.—Constantinople 1960 N. N. W.—Moscow 160 E. S. E.—Stockholm 700 S. W.—Petersburg 1140 S. W.—Berlin 540 W.—Lisbon 850 N. N. E.

Boston is distant from New York 229—Philadelphia 321—Baltimore 421—Washington 461—Charleston, S. C. 1005—Savannah 1121—New Orleans 1624—St. Louis, Missouri, 1444—Eastport 305—Montreal 300—Quebec 500—Halifax, N. S. 500.

**Dye from Potatoe Flowers.**—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potatoes, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colours, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are said to be, in some cases, superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery is, that the cutting off the flowers of the potatoes is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quality of the root.

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**  
The Paris papers of the 28th of Sept. contain the account of the conclusion of peace, as given in the London Atlas of the 27th. There was also a rumor, on the same day, of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report was somewhat strengthened on the 29th, by the following extract of a commercial letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 18.  
"At the opening of the Exchange today, Bank actions were at 1193, but they fell suddenly to 1190. This fall is attributed to the rupture of negotiations, serious commotions at Constantinople, and the definitive march of the Russian forces on the Turkish capital."  
It is somewhat suspicious that no dates are given for this intelligence of the "definitive march" of the Russian forces. The following intelligence from Adrianople, of the 9th Sept. as given by the Augsburg Gazette, is more probable.

"The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon a declaration being made by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, that they stood in need of fresh instructions upon one of the points under discussion. The Russian commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th, for the definitive conclusion of peace.—The point in question is believed to be the indemnity which is fixed at 25 millions of silver rubles; (about £4,000,000.) Anapa, Poti, and Akhalzick, are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish empire in Europe.—Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, Gen. Diebitsch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the Sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople for the Russian troops."

The Augsburg Gazette also contains the following intelligence from Constantinople, down to the 5th of Sept. inclusive, received by express:—

"Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advanced posts are at Czurly, about 15 leagues from Constantinople, tranquillity prevails in the capital, and the inhabitants hope that ere many days the treaty of peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian headquarters and the capital is very frequent. As to the conditions upon which the Russian Commander insists, they are known to the Porte alone, who seems to entertain more distrust towards the foreign Ambassadors than towards the Russians. "Russia," say the Turks, "treats us with rigor, but not with bad faith." It is rumored that the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier by Count Nesselrode, at the commencement of hostilities, will form the basis of the negotiations for peace.—The sum to be paid by the Porte as an indemnity for the war will be fixed at St. Petersburg, and Turkey will give guarantees for her fidelity in fulfilling the conditions of the Treaty of Peace. No doubt of the early termination of hostilities can be entertained, as the Ottoman Ministers are completely disheartened, and express themselves in terms of veneration and devotedness to the Emperor of Russia. We are assured that hostilities are suspended until the peace be ratified. Nevertheless the works of fortifications are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Barnis Tschiftlick.—The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms.—This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karsburna, on the Black Sea, and at Czurly, indicate but too clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace."

The following intelligence from Belgrade, Sept. 8, is also furnished by the Augsburg Gazette:—

"Letters from Adrianople announce that the Turkish Commissioners charged with negotiations at the Russian headquarters, endeavor to protract them, but Gen. Diebitsch has fixed a term peremptorily, after which he will attack the capital without delay."

This statement is corroborative of that from Adrianople, of the 9th, given above.

A London paper of Sept. 29th, announces letters from Adrianople, by the Hamburg steamboat, dated on the 8th Sept. in which it is stated "that the Turkish commissioners had gone back to the capital, after having come to an agreement with the Russian General in all the points of the preliminary treaty, except one—namely that which related to the indemnity; and in this Count Diebitsch affirmed that his powers did not permit him to make any modification. The Turkish commissioners declared that it was impossible to admit the claims of the Russians to the extent described, and therefore begged to return to Constantinople for fresh instructions. They were accompanied by a corps of Russian cavalry as an escort. They were allowed by Count Diebitsch till the 10th, to accede to the indemnity clause of the preliminary treaty; but

not arriving by that time, he had declared his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor."

Despatches from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 5th, had been received in London. "They do not, of course," says the Globe and Traveller, "communicate any further information relative to the negotiations for peace at Adrianople; but the silence which is observed in them as to the reported advance of the Russian forces upon Constantinople, prevents us from giving any contradiction to a statement which has reached us from Paris, of three-fourths of the troops under General Diebitsch having advanced towards the capital. According to this account the troops were, on the 8th inst. within sixty miles of the capital; consequently our Ambassador, at the date of his despatches, could not have been aware of this movement, which must have arisen from instructions given by the Russian General at Adrianople. On the 5th, however, the capital remained perfectly tranquil, and there was nothing in the advance itself to indicate any rupture of the reported armistice, or the disinclination of the Russians to conclude a peace." The Times of the 30th, remarking on the rumored armistice, says, that they did not intend to throw doubt on the fact itself, but to show that all beyond the bare statement of the suspension of hostilities was the result of mere conjecture. Every thing that has since occurred confirms the truth of the remark which we then (on the 25th) made. It now appears that there was, properly speaking, no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period of time, but that the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations which the helplessness of the Sultan compelled him to solicit.—Should these negotiations either be broken off, or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian Commander, the latter may resume operations without the necessity of any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon beat the gates of Constantinople.—Such a lamentable result, however, is not expected to occur. From the readiness with which General Diebitsch arrested his victorious march, to enter upon negotiation, and the general confidence reposed in his Imperial Master's professions of moderation, which, we repeat, he has, as yet, done nothing to belie, it is still believed that peace, on reasonable terms, will supersede any necessity of alluding again to the duration or rupture of the armistice.

"On the whole, [we again quote the Globe and Traveller,] there is little reason to doubt, whatever may have been the discrepancies of dates, that General Diebitsch, at the date of the last accounts, remained at Adrianople, and that nothing had occurred to change the auspices under which the negotiations for peace were proceeding. With respect to the demands of the Russians, all the accounts concur in stating that they are moderate; it is said that they require an indemnity of eight millions sterling; but that in consequence of the exhausted treasury of the Porte, they are willing to receive it in merchandize, naval or military stores, or in any other way that the Turks can manage it; and that they require to retain possession of two towns in Asia, viz. Anapa and Poti. We believe we may take upon ourselves to assert, that although no information of this nature has been officially received, it has been transmitted to government through such respectable channels, that some credit may be attached to it. It would thus appear that nothing definitive has transpired, and, considering the distance at which our Ambassador in Turkey is placed from Adrianople, we can only expect to receive the account of the conclusion of peace through the British embassy at Berlin. We repeat that nothing had occurred to diminish the confidence entertained by this government that a few days will announce the satisfactory termination of the negotiations."

**La Fayette.**—The French ministry seems to look upon the honors lately paid to this venerable patriot with a jealous eye. It will be remembered that he has recently made a tour through several of the French departments, and was every where received with the attention and respect due to his disinterested and ceaseless efforts in the cause of human freedom. The mayor and the deputy mayor of the town of Ville in the Commune of Lyons, have been dismissed from their offices for having joined in the welcome reception given to Lafayette in passing through their town. The population, indignant at the dismissal of their officers, assembled spontaneously in the public square and forming themselves into a body proceeded to the office of the mayor, where one of their number addressed the discarded functionaries in the following manner:—

**Mr. Mayor and Mr. Deputy.**—The inhabitants of this commune have been afflicted with the greatest pain, that, by a

decree of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Laboulaye, of the 11th inst, you were deprived of the functions you have discharged with so much zeal, and in which you have so justly acquired the confidence and esteem of those you had to administer to. The motives which have afforded to the new Ministry a pretext for this act, are too honourable to be made a cause for complaint! You are, Gentlemen, the first citizens stripped of their gratuitous functions, for having taken part in the honors paid to Lafayette! Let us not envy the enemies of the public liberties this poor satisfaction, while all France is still echoing with the acclamations which every where burst forth upon the passage of this great Citizen, and especially in the second City of the Kingdom!

The deputy, who was the object of this enthusiasm, will live in history, in spite of the calumnies of party men.—The people will always recollect, that he was at the time, the zealous defender of legal liberty—which, among us, embraces attachment to constitutional monarchy—that, on the 5th and 6th October, he twice saved the lives of the Royal Family—that, previously to the 10th August, he sacrificed his popularity, in order to snatch Louis XVI. from the dangers that threatened him; and that, proscribed for his energetic protest, at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, and arrested in a neutral country, he expiated, in the dungeons of Austria, the crime of having always faithfully observed the line of his duty!

You, gentlemen, you too, fulfilled a duty, in not separating yourselves from all those under your care, in those imposing circumstances when the presence of our magistrates, as the organs of our unanimous sentiments, added a new value to their manifestation, and ensured tranquillity and good order in the midst of our rejoicings.

Receive, therefore, the expression of our thanks and our regret.

The Mayor and his Deputy were sensibly affected by this address.—In the evening, a banquet, at which great numbers were present, was prepared for them, and afterwards, a brilliant serenade was performed under their windows. These testimonies of the esteem of their fellow citizens abundantly compensated for the vengeance of Ministers.

The Prefect of the Department having designated M. Buscaillon as provisional Mayor, this respectable old man answered, "that M. Finant having been removed by the Minister of the Interior for having taken part in the honors paid to Gen. Lafayette, he was bound to declare that he himself had done the same thing, together with all the other inhabitants of the Commune—and that he could not, therefore, trouble the Minister to do justice upon another, in similar error."

If the object of the French Ministry had been to shed a still brighter lustre upon the glory and renown of Lafayette, they could not have adopted a more effectual mode for doing so than by proscribing his admirers. The whole tenor of his life has been so consistent—his devotion to liberty manifested itself at so early an age, and has been proved by so many sacrifices, that his enemies can hope for nothing by provoking an investigation of his character and conduct.

Policy, it appears to us, would teach them to allow him to glide down the stream of life, exercising in silence the benevolent qualities of his heart, and ministering in his own unobtrusive manner, to the happiness of those around him. Any official acts which may bring him into public notice, cannot fail to extend the influence of his name and example, and the proceedings recorded above, are evidences that the people of France are far from being insensible of the importance of his services in their behalf, and of the unjust and causeless, not to say ungrateful, course pursued in relation to him by their present rulers. *Balt. Gaz.*

Flour was recently selling in Buenos Ayres, at Eighty Dollars per barrel; and Hay was about Seventy-five Dollars per ton, in Middle, a month ago.

**RING-PULL.**

THE Committee appointed at a meeting of the Board of Health of the 17th of October last, give notice, that on Thursday the 12th of November next, weather permitting, a RING MEET will take place on the Santa Monica. The business to meet at Abraham Studebaker's Tavern, at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the arrangements for the day will be made known, and the Captains appointed by the Committee. All persons wishing to join in the hunt, are invited to attend.

The 12th of Nov. will be devoted to the chase.

In the fore-day's hunt, neither mice nor dogs will be hunted.

THE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 17. th



# FOR THE LOVERS OF FUN.

## COURTSHIP

After my sleigh-ride, last winter, and the slippery trick I was served by Patty Beanie, nobody would have suspected me of hankering after the women again in a hurry. To hear me curse and swear, and rail out against the whole feminine gender, you would have taken it for granted, that I should never so much as look at one of them again, to all eternity; O, but I was wicked. Down and blast their eyes, says I. Blame their skins; torment their hearts, and damn them to damnation. Finally I took an oath, and swore that if I ever meddled, or had any dealings with them again, (in the sparkling line I mean,) I wish I might be hung and hanged.

But sweating off from women, and then going into a meeting house, chock full of gals, all shining and glistening in their Sunday clothes, and clean faces, is like sweating off from liquor, and going into a grog-shop. It's all smoke.

I held out and kept firm to my oath, for three whole Sundays—forenoons, afternoons and intermissions complete. On the fourth, there were strong symptoms of a change of weather. A chap, about my size, was seen on the way to the meeting house, with a new patent hat on; his head hung by the ears, upon a shirt collar; his cravat had a pudding in it, and branched out in front, into a double bow knot. He carried a straight back and stiff neck, as a man ought to when he has his best clothes on; and every time he spit, he sprung his body forward, like a jack-knife, in order to shoot clear of the ruffles.

Squire Jones' pew is next but two to mine; and when I stand up to prayers, and take my coat tail under my arm, and turn my back to the minister, I naturally look right straight at Sally Jones. Now Sally has got a face not to be grinned at, in a fog. Indeed, as regards beauty, some folks think she can pull an even yoke with Patty Beanie. For my part, I think there is not much boot between them. Any how, they are so nigh matched that they have hated and despised each other, like rank poison, ever since they were school-girls.

Squire Jones had got his evening fire on, and set himself down to reading the great bible, when he heard a rap at his door. "Walk in—Well, John, how der do? Git out, Pompey. Pretty well, I thank ye, Squire, and how do you do?—Why, so as to be crawling—ye ugly beast, will ye hold yer yop; haul up a chair, and set down, John."

"How do you do, Mrs. Jones? O, middlin', how's yer marm? Don't forget the mat, there, Mr. Beedle? This put me in mind that I had been off soundings several times, in the long muddy lane; and my boots were in a sweet pickle.

It was now old captain Jones' turn, the grandfather. Being roused from a doze, by the bustle and racket, he opened both his eyes, at first with wonder and astonishment. At last he began to halloo so loud, that you might hear him a mile; for he takes it for granted, that every body is just exactly as deaf as he is.

"Who is it? I say, who in the world is it?" Mrs. Jones going close to his ear, screamed out, "It's Johnny Beedle." "Ho, Johnny Beedle, I remember, he was one summer at the siege of Boston." "No, no, father, bless your heart, that was his grandfather, that's been dead and gone this twenty years." "Ho; but where does he come from?" "Down town." "Ho—And what does he follow for a livin'?"—And he did not stop asking questions, after this sort, till all the particulars of the Beedle family were published and proclaimed in Mrs. Jones' last screech.—He then sunk back into his doze again.

The dog stretched himself before one andirion; the cat squat down before the other. Silence came on by degrees, like a calm snow storm, till nothing was heard but a cricket under the hearth, keeping tune with a sappy yellow birch forestick. Sally sat up yim, as if she were pinned to the chair back; her hands crossed genteelly upon her lap, and her eyes looking straight into the fire. Mammy Jones tried to straighten herself too, and laid her hands across her lap. But they would not lay still. It was full twenty-four hours since they had done any work, and they were out of all patience with keeping Sunday. Do what she would to keep them quiet, they would bounce up, now and then go through the motions, in spite of the fourth commandment. For my part, I sat looking very much like a fool. The more I tried to say something, the more my tongue

peg, on the road to the door; and then I eyed the door. At this moment, the old Captain all at once sung out, "Johnny Beedle! It sounds like a clap of thunder, and I started right up on end. "Johnny Beedle, you'll never handle sich a drumstick as your father did, if yer live to the age of Methusaler. He would toss up his drumstick, and while it was whirling in the air, take off a gill er rum, and then ketch it as it come down, without losin' a stroke in the tune. What d'ye think of that, ha?" But scull your chair round, close alongside er me, so yer can hear. Now what have you come after?—I—A ter? O, jest takin' a walk. Pleasant walkin' I guess. I mean jest to see how ye all do. Ho, that's another lie. You've come a courtin', Johnny Beedle; you're a'ter our Sal. Say, now, d'ye want to marry, or only to court?"

This was what I call a choker. Poor Sally made but one jump, and landed in the middle of the kitchen; and then she skulked in the dark corner, till the old man, after laughing himself into a whooping cough, was put to bed.

Then came apples and cider; and the ice being broke, plenty chat with mammy Jones about the minister and the 'sarmon.' I agreed with her to a nicety, upon all the points of doctrine; but had forgot the text and all the heads of the discourse but six. Then she teased and tormented me, to tell who I accounted the best singer in the gallery, that day. But mum; there was no getting that out of me. "Praise to the face, is often disgrace," says I, throwing a sly squint at Sally.

At last, Mrs. Jones lighted t'other candle, and after charging Sally to look well to the fire, she led the way to bed, and the squire gathered up his shoes and stockings, and followed.

Sally and I were left sitting a good yard apart, honest measure. For fear of getting tongue-tied again, I set right in, with a steady stream of talk. I told her all the particulars about the weather that was past; and also made some pretty cute guesses at what it was like to be in future. At first, I gave a hitch up with my chair at every full stop.

Then growing saucy, I repeated it at every comma, and semicolon; and at last, it was hitch, hitch, hitch, and planned myself close by the side of her.

"I swear, Sally, you looked so plaguery handsome to-day, that I wanted to eat you up." "Pshaw, git along you," says she. My hand had crept along, somehow, upon its fingers, and begun to scrape acquaintance with her's. She sent it home again, with a desperate jerk. "Try it again, no better luck." "Why, Miss Jones, you're gettin' obstreperous; a little old maidish, I guess." "Hands off is fair play, Mr. Beedle."

It is a good sign to find a girl sulky. I knew where the shoe pinched. It was that are Patty Beanie business. So I went to work to persuade her that I had never had any notion after Patty; and to prove it I fell to running her down at a great rate. Sally could not help chiming in with me, and I rather guess Miss Patty suffered a few. I, now, not only got hold of her hand without opposition, but managed to slip an arm round her waist. But there was no satisfying me, so I must go to poking out my lips after a buss. I guess I rned it. She fetched me a slap that made me see stars, and my ears rung like a brass kettle, for a quarter of an hour; I was forced to laugh at the joke, though out of the wrong side of my mouth, which gave my face something the look of a gridiron.

The battle now began the regular way. "Ah, Sally, give me a kiss, and ha' done with it now." "I wont, so there now." "I'll take it, whether or no." "Do if you dare." And at it we went, rough and tumble. An odd destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was squat up in a half a shake. At the next bout, smash went shirt collar, and, at the same time some of the head fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair in a flood, like a milldam broke loose, carrying away half a dozen combs. One dig of Sally's elbow, and my blooming ruffles wilted down to a dishcloth. But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck tackling began to shiver. It parted at the throat; and, whorah, came a whole school of blue and white beads, scampering and running races every way; about the floor.

By the hokey, if Sally Jones is n't real grit, there's no snakes. She fought fair, however, I must own, and neither tried to bite nor scratch; and when she could fight no longer, for want of breath, she yielded handsomely. Her arms fell down by her sides, her head back over her chair, her eyes closed, and there lay her little plump mouth all in the air. Lord! did ye ever see a hawk pounce upon a young robin? a hawk blunder upon a dove?

Consarn it, how a buss will crack of a still frosty night. Mrs. Jones was about half way between asleep and awake. There goes my yeast bottle, said she to herself, burst into twenty

hundred pieces, and my bread is all dough agin. The upshot of the matter is, I fell in love with Sally Jones, head over ears. Every Sunday night, rain or shine, finds me rapping at Squire Jones' door, and twenty times have I been within a hair's breadth of popping the question. But now I have made a final resolve, and if I live to the next Sunday night, and if I dont get choaked in the trial, Sally Jones will hear thunder.

## ELECTION.

**BANK OF GETTYSBURG,**  
Oct. 13, 1829.  
NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an **ELECTION** for **THIRTEEN DIRECTORS**, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking house on **Monday the 16th of November next.**

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.  
Oct. 13.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN FOLLAR**, deceased, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the **first of December next**; and all those who have legal demands against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, Ex'r.  
Oct. 13.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the Estate of **ANDREW WRAY**, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the **16th of November next**; and all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES WRAY, Ex'rs.  
C. F. KEENER, Ex'rs.  
Oct. 20.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons indebted to the Estate of **HENRY RIFE, Jr.**, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the **16th day of November next**; and all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MEALS, Ex'rs.  
C. F. KEENER, Ex'rs.  
Oct. 20.

## FOR SALE.

**A Valuable Property,**  
IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains **20 ACRES OF LAND**, in good order, well fenced, on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.  
May 19.

**Bonaughtown Volunteers,**

**ATTENTION!**  
YOU will parade at the tavern now occupied by George Lawrence, on **Saturday the 28th of November next**, at 12 o'clock, M. in complete uniform.

G. ECKENRODE, Capt.  
Oct. 27.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**HELD** at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of **SAM'L EICHELBERGER**, deceased, to accept, or refuse to accept the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and being severally called, and making no answer,

**The Court Grant a Rule**

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudessell, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grandchildren, the children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg for the County of Adams, on the **Fourth Monday of November next**, to show cause why the real estate of said dec'd should not be sold agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
GEO. MCGILVER, Ck.  
Sept. 29.

## DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker,

**DAVID HEAGY**, Cabinet-Maker, respectfully informs his Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop, in West York-street, where he intends having constantly on hand, **WORK** of his Manufacturing, for those who may wish to favor him with a call. He who does not puff himself in this world, is likely to remain behind the door—so my contemporaries, who are trumpeting forth their various merits, seem to think. Work they will, lower and better than any one else, let them tell it; but an old saying proves, that one side is always good until the other's heard—and then that's better. I cannot, for the life of me, find out, why I should not say, that I am fully prepared to execute any orders in the

**Cabinet-making line,** as well, (perhaps I ought to say better—the greater the sound the trumpet sends forth, the more noise is made) as any body else. If you don't believe me, courteous reader, buy two or three

**Bedsteads, a Bureau, Secretary, Side-board, &c. &c.** of me, and, if it's not found true—why, then, you needn't buy any more. But I'm not done yet—hear me! Besides my wonderful proficiency in the above named business—

I don't wish to tire you, however, with a full account of the wonderful powers of my mechanical genius, but will wind up with simply saying—if you want a place to sleep on—a place to eat on—a place to write on—a place to drink on—a place to play on—a place to hold your money—a place to hold your clothes—a place to hold your bacon—a place to hold your bones—or any other sort of a place—I can make it—aye, and will do it, speedily too, in the first rate manner, and at a price as moderate as any man's conscience can desire. And, after all this is said, I am still disposed to be accommodating—for I, too, will take some Country Produce in payment, having some half a dozen machines about the house, admirably calculated to keep bread and meat from spoiling.

The Subscriber having purchased the Right for

**SAMUEL DAVIS'S**

**PATENT BEDSTEAD,** A new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his shop.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

**DAVID HEAGY.**  
We have examined Davis' Patent Bedstead, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,  
WM. GILLESPIE,  
ADAM WALTER, Jr.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 26.

**SPLENDID SCHEME!**

**THE NEXT CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,** WILL BE DRAWN ON

**Saturday the 14th Nov.**

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of	30,000
1 do	15,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	4,010
10 do each	1,000
10 do	600
10 do	500
10 do	400
10 do	300
20 do	200
51 do	100
51 do	90
51 do	80
51 do	70
102 do	60
102 do	50
102 do	40
204 do	30
1122 do	20
11475 do	10

**Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5;**

Other Shares in proportion.

A great variety of Lucky Numbers, for Sale at

**CLARKSON'S**

**HARDWARE STORE.**  
Gettysburg, Oct. 27.

**NOTICE**

**IS** hereby given, to the Creditors of **JOSEPH LOWBAUGH**, dec'd, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg; (York Springs), on **Friday the 20th of November next**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

THOMAS STEPHENS,  
JAMES McCOSH,  
GEO. ROBERTSON, &c.  
Oct. 13.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

**IN** pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 14th of November next**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz:

**A Tract of Land,** situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Nickley, Sen. Joseph & Isaac Rife, and others, containing 214 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a **1 1/2 story Log House,** Log Cooper Shop, a Bank Barn, part stone and part log, a frame Spring-house, with a Peach and Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Joseph Chamberlain.**

**—ALSO—**  
**A Tract of Land,** situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Moore, James McGinly and others, containing 60 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a **1 1/2 story Log House** and double Log Barn, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of **Hugh Bigham.**

**—ALSO—**  
**The interest of JOHN SWARTZ in**

**A Lot of Ground,** situate on the principal street in the town of Berlin, Adams county, bounded on the East by Lot of Robert M. Hutcheson, and on the West by a cross-street, on which are erected a

**two-story Stone & Log** Dwelling-house, with a one-story Stone and Log Back-building, occupied as a Tavern-stand, a Log Stable, with two wells of Water.

**—ALSO—**  
**The interest of the said J. SWARTZ in**

**Two Lots of Ground,** situate in the addition to the town of Berlin, the one containing one Acre, more or less, adjoining lots of Jacob Hartly, and Wm. Miller; the other fronting on the Turnpike, adjoining lands of the heirs of Gipe, dec'd and others, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less.

**—ALSO—**  
**A Lot of Ground,**

situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, fronting on the Turnpike road, and bounded by a Lot of Peter Snyder, and others, on which is erected a

**one-story Log House.** Seized and taken in execution as the estate of **Jonas Sheels.**

**PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

**FOR SALE,**

**A VALUABLE FARM,** SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith, and others, containing

**200 ACRES,** more or less, on which are erected a

**large two-story brick** Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop, and Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly-put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to **John Hersch, Sen. Oxford.**

**MARTIN KELLER.**  
Oct. 20.

**NOTICE**

**IS** hereby given to the Creditors of **JACOB RUMMEL**, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. Gillespie, in Gettysburg, on **Saturday the 21st day of November next**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

ALEX. RUSSELL,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
Z. HERBERT.  
Sept. 29.

**TO MY CREDITORS.**

**TAKE NOTICE** that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed a **Monday the 22d of November next** for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

**JACOB LIGHTNER**  
Oct. 22.

(Fredericktown Herald, St. charge Sent.)